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BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS. JAS. FULTON, Editor ... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

One year, in advance, or within three months, \$2 50 When payment is delayed over three months, 8 00 No subscription received for a less term than one year. No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the ommencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

AT Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompnied by the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.
The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about
1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M. Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Challet Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Clesting of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 1 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 91 A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, at 91 A. M. Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
at 10 P. M. at 10 F. M.

**Eters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL, A TTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

Groffice on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel.

A TTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

A TTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel. J. R. ROTHWELL,

A UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

S. P. GAUSE,
CIROCER and Commission Merchant, North Water
T street, Wilmington, N. C.
November 30, 1849.
12-tf GEORGE W. DAVIS, OMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings,
Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Desler in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old s, and, Wil-

G. & W. A. GWYER,

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Purulture in all its varieties; Bodsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

George Gwyer, WILLIAM H. GAUTIER, INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15-tf | Wastaington, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a Lumber for inspection, that he shared to give the quick-share of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quick-est possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.

Oct. 12, 1849.

5-tf

MILES COSTIN,
CENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country
Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn,
Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

P. K. DICKINSON, E. P. HALL, GILBERT POTTER, 14-6 WILDINGTON, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

Wilmington, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments;
Wilmington, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments;
and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS, PANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

CENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country of produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. Peirson, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. Dawson & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold veket Lot Ty Low FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times. respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.

C. MYERS, Hatter.

A Card.—The undersigned would be gleave to return her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore given her, and respectfully calls their attention to the remaining stock now on hand. hand, comprising a full and complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be disposed of at New York cost, for cash. All orders filled at the shortest notice. The above business will be continued as usual, after the sale of the present stock.

V. R. PEIRSON, the present stock.

NRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

Executor of SETH HOARD.

IME, Lime, Lime, —909 hhls. Lincolnville white lump;
Also, Calcined Blaster, Platter Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime. &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Wilmington Journ

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE according to the above terms.

Executor's Nettee.—The subscriber having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Seth Hoard, all persons indebted to the testator are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r.

Dec. 28th.

Final Notice.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of Munsey & Freeman, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber or to Mr. H. Foy, whom he has appointed to call upon them personally for payment. He is alone authorized to receipt for the late firm.

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Dec. 28th, 1849.

16-tf.

Dec. 28th, 1849.

Dec. 28th, 1849.

TOTICE —A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Nov. 23, 1849

Commercial, Chronicle and Aurera once a week for 4 weeks.

The subscriber offers for said.

The subscriber offers said.

The subscriber offer

NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, is desirous of closing his business immediately; and would call upon those having accounts unsettled with the late firm of Gray and Jones, as well as those in his debt, to settle immediately, as indulgence cannot be given.

R. J. JONES. be given. November 16th, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the 1st day of February, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection. Nov'r 15, 1849. 10-t1F] R. J. HOWARD.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmigton, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmigton and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of Watches, Clocks, Fauctry, Plated and Silver Ware, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

In offering our services to the poole, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking. Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wil

undertaking.

N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as loss priose as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too

umerous to mention.

Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849.

6-tf Notice—Consignees and owners of Goods, com-ting by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their activity and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed. October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1849.

SEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.

SOLOMON MYERS, or MYERS & DAVIS.

Dec. 28th.

We respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the patronage of the differents, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a hare of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care. Oct. 12, 1849.

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,

COMMISSION Merchant, will sell country produce and fill orders. Has a convenient Timber pen, and plenty of Warchouse room.

Dec. 25th.

Dec. 25th.

Blee And About a quarter of a mile from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; his respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining Board, that he has provided the House with new square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Dec. 25th.

Blee Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore receive.

Sept. 28, 1849.

Loudon House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept dage; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; high carries are convenient Timber pen, and plenty of square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

GOMMISSION Merchanit, will self country product as fill orders. Has a convenient Timber pen, and plenty of Warchouse room.

Office 3d door north of the Post Office, Wilmington, N. C. December 28, 1849

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

A Card.

DRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, Willington, N. C.

MILLS, a Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

November 2, 1849.

Sam

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

CENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

BOffice on Front Street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,

Square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—

It is supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—

It is supposed to the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—

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He ry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was well here; the swell known along the line of the Road.—

It is a mark.

Copage Hall has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, t

Captains of vessels are cautioned against the law.
negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN. Edgecombé county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849.

Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.

The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to

given to any person who will return the said negro to
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co.,
November 2, 1849.

8-tf

\$50 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negroman named Sampson. Said Sampson is about 25 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still

Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.

November 23, 1849.

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER, I AVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.

Richlands, August 13th, 1849.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his past experience in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A trial is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that be does to ft, and to be made in a workman-like manner. May 17, 1849.

S. R. ROBBINS.

Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849

Pott

Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849

SHEWARD—Will be given for negro man planed the same as if they and regor of the 29th ultimo. The county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The named Stephen, who broke Jail in Sampson county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The same shout 57 feet 10or 11 linehes high county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The same shout 57 feet 10or 11 linehes high county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The same shout 57 feet 10or 11 linehes high county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The same shout 57 feet 10or 11 linehes high county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The same shout 57 feet 10or 11 linehes high county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The same shout 57 feet 10or 11 linehes high county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The same shout 57 feet 10or 11 linehes high county N. C. and Farewards, Jose 10or 10 linehes high

Property at Public and Private Sale.

The Valuable Plantation, known as Castle Branch of Cape Fear River, adjacent to the lands of Nark. Hill, Esq. It contains about 1600 acres, 300 of which are cleared, could be easily made so. It is bounded by the country road, the river and Prince George's Creek, so that the whole tract may be enclosed by a small quantity of feeding an excellent rates for hogs and cattle. A large portion of the land has a growth of oak and hickory, and would be very productive if cleared. There are landings on the creek and river, and the Railroad bases by the Plantation, affording every facility for getting wood and produce to market. It is well supplied with buildings requisite for the rands of the land has a growth of oak and roading to the creek and river, and there is no doubt that an industrious and intelligent planter could make it one of the most valuable places on the river. The terms of sale will be liberal. For further particulars enquire of Mr. George Burawur, at the Hermittage, or of the subscriber in Wilmington.

Jan'y 4, 1860.—[17-47] W. E ANDERSON. Commercial, Chrenicle and Aurera once a week for 4 weeks.

More Gold Wanted: Under Mexart Hall.

More Gold Wanted: Under Mexart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectably informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. Liverir, under Mexart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectably informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. Liverir, under Mexart Hall.

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JOHN KYLE respectably informs his old customers and the customers and the form has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. Liverir, under Mexart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectably informs his old custome

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in Elliconnection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the mame and style of the Washington and Lafayette Hotel, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented. His Table will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his Bar supplied with the best of Liquors.

Wilmington N. C. Oct. 12 18495 uors. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495.

ALFRED AS DERMAN respectfully informs his old the Rock Spring Hotel.

The friends and customers and the still continues to keep open the Rock Spring Hotel, and satisfies a continuance of the Sept. 28, 1849.

SADDLE, HARNESS,
AND
TRUNE MANUFACTORY.

dies dresses; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;

do. do. Silk do.
do. superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do. black Cashmere do.
do. do. worsted do.
Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
do. raw do.
Children's worsted Boots; Blue and figured do.
Silk warp do.
Large sap. Thibet Shawls;
do. woolen net do.
do. Saxony woolen do.
do. waffle do.
Black Merino do.
Lady's and children's Hoods;
Children's Polka Coats;
Muslin Shirts;

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

nsists in part of
1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,
3,500 bushels Turk's Island do.
86 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,
12 do. Old Monongahels Whiskey, 12 years old,
21 do. Apple Brandy,
26 do. New England Rum,
1 assk Cherry Rounes. 1 cask Cherry Bounce,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
2 caska Cogniac Brandy,
10 barrels Cider Vinegar,
5 hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses,
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
27 barrels Brown Sugar,
28 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
bars Paperes, Saica sul Ginese,

29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
bags Popper, Spice and Ginger,
barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Potre,
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,
13,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,
220 pieces handsome Prints,
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgss,
3 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Linseys, and Negro Blankets,
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,
With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept Market Streets, known as the London House, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining Board, that he has provided the House with now furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Tables shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the London House.

Strangers will please enquire for the London Hou HAVING completed my new latery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely fire-proop. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire. My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and it therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847.

Beached and Gotton Hdkfs.;

Head do. [Yarn;

Grocertes.

Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;

Reap Hooks; Molassos' Gates;

Coshen Butter; Olive Oil;

Coshen Butters;

Reap Hooks; Measures;

Codar and painted Buckets;

No. Churus;

Braws and iron bound and painted Buckets;

Hull & Son's Candles;

C

Rectified and N. E. Rum; Cogniac Brandy; Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmisley Wines. Bread. Milk and Lem Powder and Shot; Indigo and fig Blue; Spanish Brown; Brimstone and Sulphur;

my-hense, at the Book Store, or at S. & D. Teller's Store.

August 10, 1849.

Wilmington Music School, for Pinno and Gultar.
BY MRS. H. WHITAKER.

Terms, per session of five morths:

For Piano of Gultar.

Ayoung Lady taking lessons on Gultar and Piano both, will only be charged.

November 23, 1849.

DLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH OQUARTERLY REVIEWS.—Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading poriodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the old world, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American Publishers therefore deem it proper to call renowed attention to the works they re-publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE DINBURGH REVIEW.

THE LONDON GUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE LONDON GUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE LONDOR GLAR TERLY REVIEW.

THE DINBURGH REVIEW.

THE DINBURGH REVIEW.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW and and the very constant of the product of

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radiesi—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminstar Review" Liberal.—The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the "North British Review" owes its establishment to the train its views on any one of the grand departments of his man knowledge; it was originally added to London and the standard of his property of the grand departments of his man knowledge; it was originally added to London and the standard of his property of the grand departments of the grand departments of his property of the grand departments of the grand department of the grand departments of the grand departments of the grand departments of the grand department of the grand depar

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton-street, New York, Entrance 54 Gold-st.
December 21, 1849
15-5t

ToR sale at Cost.—The subscriber has for sale a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts, all of which are new goods, of this Fall's purchase. He has also for sale a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash, or on short credit for good notes.

V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard. December 28, 1849
Wilmington papers copy 6 times and stop old advertisements of V. R. Peirson, Agent.

Kerseys, Blankets
Shirtings, Prints
Flannels, Checks
Plaids, Stripes
Bed Ticks, Drilling
Bed Ticks, Drilling
Bed Molesses Sugar
Molesses Sugar
Molesses Sugar
Molesses Sugar

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THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomef; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salta; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarasparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecae; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal

PAINTS—Fulfa Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yello-Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna, Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varuah; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Spam Oil, for fami-

Sanders; Annatto.

Window Glass—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 18, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 18, 12 by 20, &c.

Paint and Varish Brushes—Paint Brushes, from No. 0 to 000000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 8; Varnish Brushes No. PATENT MEDICINES.

to 000000; Sash Tools, No. I to No. 8; Varnish Brushe, No. I to 000:

PATENT MEDICINES.

S. P. Townsend's Saraaparilla, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. In quart bottles. Sanda' do. Webster's Saraaparilla; India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonie; Indian and Swalia's Pannecea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Olasaonion Balsam; Peery's Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Linament; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonie Vermifuge; Expectorant; Wistar's, Peters', Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's Sanative, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Shail's Versus, and Champion's Pills; MoAllister'a, Harrison's, Gray's, and Tousey's Ointmonts; Moffatt's Pheenix Bitters.

For Jellies, Pastry, &c.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ext's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg; Rose Water; Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves; black and red Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Touqua Beans; Jamaica and Race Gingor.

PERFUMERY AND FANCX ARTICLES—Fronch, German, and American Cologne; American Cologne by the pint and quart; Rousel's, Cray's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; military Shaving Soap; Hauel's Nymph do.; Jones' chemical do.; Barry's Tricopherous; Jayne's Hair Tonie; Hauel's Eau Lustral; Hauel's Liquid Hair Dye; Phalon's Hair Invigorator; Castor Oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique do.; Indian do.; 50 dozen assorted Fancy Soaps; 16 doz. hair Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; 6 dozen Nail do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving de. do.; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy Fote Paper; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy hote Envelopes; Letter oc.; plain and fancy hote Envelopes; Lotter oc.; plain and fancy hote Envel

The Slavery Agitation-A Southern Convention It would be folly to deny or conceal the fact that a most painful and dangerous excitement now pervades the entire Union upon the subject of federal interference with the slavery question. It is said to be the remark of the oldest Senators, both from the North and from the South, that they never witnessed anything of the kind in the history of the country, and that the excitement preceding the Missouri compromise was a mere bubble in comparison. Congress has already been in session nearly two months, and yet one of the Houses is still not perfectly organised, and nothing-absolutely nothing-has been done towards forwarding the business of the session. Even the debates in the Senate have been characterized by unwonted acerbity and personal feeling; and the extent to which one idea absorbs men's minds i seen in the fact, that no discussion can be started, no matter how trivial or indifferent the subject, that it is not certain to assume a character of sectional interest and excitement. All feel that it is a crisis of deep and peculiar importance, both to the South and the Union; and that this question must be met and combatted now, if it is to be successfully met at all Under these circumstances, it behooves the people of the South, of all parties and persuasions, to lay aside every political or partizan prejudice, and, so far as this question is concerned, to know no party but their country-no principles but resistance to aggression.

We have been opposed to undue excitement upon this matter, and we are opposed to it now. Enough, and too much, has been said. It is now time that something should be done—that some action should be taken. What shall that action be? This question seems to have been already answered, in the response given by the majority of the Southern States to the proposal of the Mississippi Southern State Convention, held some months since. That body proposed the holding of a Convention of the Southern States, at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next; and delegates have already been appointed from Virginia and from nearly all the States South of us. Shall not North Carolina be represented there? She ought to be, and we believe she will be. The power and efficiency of such a Convention must, in a great measure, depend upon its representing the united South, and presenting no divided front. No member of the Southern confederacy should be absent. Such a Convention would convince the North that the South is in earnest. I would give an emphatic and authoritative endorsement to the position assumed by Southern representatives in Congress, and, at the same time, strengthen the hands of those at the North who may still be inclined to adhere to the compromises of the constitution; and, even in case of the worst happening, it they would then be placed.

be chosen by the Democratic and Whig State Conventions respectively, and the remaining nine be chosen by the people of the several Congressional Districts, without distinction of party.

We had entersined doubts of the practicability of such a measure in this State, but we believe that the position of fairs calls for it, and the people will respond to is not as a party measure but as a Southern measure not as a scheme to dissolve the Union but to preserve it.

Since the above remarks were penned, we have received the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Duplin county, held at Kenansville, on Tuesday last. They recommend the holding of a Convention in Wilmington, on the first Monday in March, and that the other Counties of the District appoint delegates to said Convention. We would call the attention of our friends of both parties to this matter.

The Meeting in Duplin. The Associate Editor of this paper had the pleasure of attending the meeting held at Kenansville on Tuesday last, which, although got up upon very brief notice, was remarkably large, crowding the Court-House. Old Duplin came forth in her strength, and it was evident that, however much her citizens might differ upon other subjects, upon the great question of Southern rights they were one.

Mr. Winslow addressed the meeting in a speech distinguished by force of argument and chastity of language. He had just returned from the North, the South must stand together, and that if the Union could be saved at all, it would be by united action on the part of the South, and especially of North Carolina. That the North calculated upon divisions among the people of the South, and that this delu- yet. sion must be dispelled; that we must prove that in resistance to aggression we are one and in earnest.

Mr. Holmes followed in a speech eminently practical in its character. His remarks went to show that well and comfortably clad in every respect, with the this issue was not confined to slaveholders alone, but exception of his feet, which were destitute of either that every citizen of the South, slaveholder or nonslaveholder was alike interested. That all the compromises of the Constitution had been alike violated.

When Mr. Holmes sat down, there was a call for Mr. Toole. Mr. T. said he thought it was understood that his business was writing, and not speaking, she will be a total wreck. and that he was then hourse, he would, therefore, call upon Mr. REID. That gentleman declining, Mr. Toole spoke about ten minutes, taking very strong grounds-much stronger, it appeared, than either of the gentlemen who had preceded him.

The resolutions passed by the meeting afford the best indication of the spirit which animated it. They are strong and emphatic, but no stronger than the return of the taxables, the Pittsburg Gazette estioccasion calls for, containing no expressions which mates the population of that city and its immediate the people are not willing to stand up to, and, we environs at 96,276. doubt not, their sentiments will be adopted by meetings throughout the whole State. The time for action -that a stop must be put to encroachments—that probably be ready to go into operation next year. the South must say by her deeds, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

VENTRILOQUISM, &c.—We dropped into the Mason- San Francisco: ic Hall on Tuesday evening, with the intention of staying but a few moments, but found Mr. WYMAN's performances so amusing, that going out before the conclusion was a thing not to be thought of. Mr. WYMAN is decidedly a proficient in his art, or, as somebody who sat before us in the Hall emphatically remarked, "he's some."

The Grand Jury, in the case of Dr. WEBSTER PAREMAN.

We tender our thanks to Mesers, VENABLE and Asur, for important public documents.

have been of unusual interest, and have been produc-tive of considerable excitement. On the 16th Mr.

After the disposal of the morning business, Mr.

Benton made his promised motion for leave to bring cant territory to the United States, for the sum of afteen millions of dollars. The amount of territory of the principles of his bill. to be retained by Texas, to be about one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which, upon attaining a sufficient population, is again to be divided, so cluded the remarks with which he introduced his bill, Mr. FOOTE brought forward his compromise bill for the organization of the territories upon the basis of the Missouri compromise line. He charged Mr. BENTON with having stolen the main features of his Texas bill from him, at the same and an Abolitionist—and, so high wrought was the whatsoever. feeling in the Senate at the time, that, although Mr. FOOTE pointed at BENTON with his finger, and applied to him epithets of contumely and reproach, no Senator called him to order, until, at length, BENTON was forced to leave the chamber. A few years since,

THOMAS H. BENTON was the father of the Senate, now

On Thursday the debate was almost as stormy

who so poor as to do him reverence."

We have extended our Congressional synonsis of this day far beyond our usual limits, from the absorbing interest attaching not so much to the original subject of debate as to the collateral issues which were introduced. We wish that our space had allowed us to give the remarks of Mr. DICKINSON, of New York, in full. They were worthy of the Senate, and breathed a broad Catholic spirit of devotion to the Union, in fact as well as name—to the Union as con templated by the framers of the Constitution, not as understood by factionists, or fanatics. The position assumed by such men as Dickinson, Cass and others at the North, should rebuke the sweeping and indiscriminate denunciation launched forth by noisy demagogues at the South, who, for their own petty purposes, would have the people of the South to believe that no man at the North is to be trusted. In this belief we cannot concur. A careful attention to the debates of the Senate during the present session, has convinced us, that although there are many men at the North who have yielded to the contagion of sectional feeling, there are still many who have stood firm-who have braved the storm of fanaticism, and risked power and popularity rather than betray their conscientious convictions. In this opinion we find ourselves borne out by the opinion of such men as HENRY S. FOOTE, of Mississippi, KING, of Alabama, Downs, of Louisiana, and hosts of others, whose devotion to the South no sane man can doubt. If further proof of this was wanting, we might point to the great speech of Gen. Cass on Monday last, in the Senate of the United States, upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, upon which he took and advocated the broad ground of its unconstitutionality and inexpediency, contending that Congress had no power to interfere with, or legislate upon, the question of slavery in the territories.

Now, we would ask, are such men as these to joined in the same sweeping denunciations with the Free Soilers ? Are those men at the South who, with The plan suggested for the election of delegates by true friends of the South or of the Union? We think information. our friend of the Standard is as good as any other- not. Action is called for, no doubt, but action, to be of denunciations unfounded in fact—and of declamations intended for Buncombe.

Godey, for February, is out, with several plates. Better have one good one. It is too much time, do much towards diffusing a taste for a higher order of art throughout the country.

CAPT. RYNDERS ACQUITTED .- Capt. RYNDERS, of the Empire Club, charged with a participation in the Opera House Riots in New York, has been acquitted. It is said that Governor Fish, of that State. has pardoned Judson, alias NED BUNTLINE, convicted of having been engaged in the same riot.

MR. CALHOUN.—At the latest dates from Wash ington City, this distinguished statesman was danand what he had seen there had satisfied him that gerously ill of pneumonia. Both his body and mind ble and expense should be saved. He said that the the disease.

We are happy to learn however, that he has commenced to regain his health, although very slowly as

A PILGRIM.-KENDALL, of the Picayune, writing to that paper from Paris, says that an English or up this resolution. Irish gentleman recently passed through that city. shoes or stockings. It is supposed that he was performing a penance for some offence.

SHIPWRECK.—The British Ship Elizabeth, went a

THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.—This vessel, when off Cape Hatteras, on her last run from New York to Chagres, encountered a very severe gale, which stove in her wheel-houses, and compelled her to lay to for 48 ted such a course to be adopted, and he thought that hours. She was unable to call either at Charleston courtesy would demand from the Senator from Illior Savannah.

POPULATION OF PITTSBURG, PA.—From the recent

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.—The number of finished miles of Railroad in England is 4,250; the number has arrived, and men feel that something must be done of miles under construction 3,000, all of which will PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—The follow-

ing is the "terms" of the Pacific News, published in

Tri-Weekly News, per annum	00
" six months	00
Weekly News, per annum	00
six months 8	00
Single copies of the Tri-Weekly	12
" Weekly	25
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.	
For one square, (or less) 16 lines, first insertion, \$4.	F

It should be added that the "dust" is invariably paid in advance. If we could only get such prices has found a true bill against him for the murder of for the Journal, we could get along. Well we could but we can't, and so there's no use in wishing. GOLD.—The amount of gold bullion brought into

limits of the State of Texas, by the cession of her va- in a bill for the reduction of the limits of the State of Texas, and prefaced his motion with an exposition

The Bill proposes to reduce Texas to a State 150,000 square miles, to be again divided into two States at a future period. All land outside of this as to form two States of seventy-five thousand square is to be ceded to the United States for the sum of miles each. Immediately after Mr. BENTON had con- \$15,000,000. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foote, in pursuance of notice, asked and ol tained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the organization of the territorial government of California, Descret, and New Mexico, and to enable the people of Jacinto, with the consent of the State of Texas, to time that he sought to make it subservient to form a constitution and State government, and for the wishes of the Free Soilers. He character- the admission of such State into the Union upon an ized him as a traitor to the South—as a renegade equal footing with the original States, in all respects

Mr. Foote, in the course of his remarks, was very evere upon Benton, who, towards the close, got up and made for the door of the Senate Chamber, the Senator from Mississippi applying to him the celebrated words of Cicero to Cataline. The division proposed by Mr. Foote's Bill will be found in another

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate, by A Dickens, Esq., Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had passed a joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting customs for the present fiscal

The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Haralson asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the employment of additional Clerks in the third Auditor's Office, to assist in adjusting and settling claims against the United States, arising out of the Mexican war. Objections being made, the resolution was not received.

The Speaker declared the order of the day to be the election of officers. The House then went into the election for a door keeper, and after voting five or six times without a choice, adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 17.

SENATE. After the disposal of petitions and resolutions of a private character, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted some time since by Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, calling upon the President for information as to whether any person had been appointed civil and military Governor of California; whether any agent has been appointed and sent to California for the purpose of organizing a citement of a sectional character. State government there, and what instructions had been given to such agent, or correspondence held with him : also, how the delegates to the California Convention were elected, whether a census had been taken, and, if so, by virtue of what law.

Mr. Clemens said he understood that a similar resolution had been passed in the other House, which would probably answer the purpose, he would, therefore, move that this resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Douglas hoped it would not be laid on the table. The presumed interference of the Executive in the affairs of California was a question which now would still promote concert of action among the these facts before their eyes, endeavor to excite a agitated the country, and it was due to the country States of the South, in the peculiar position in which blind and undiscriminating sectional animosity, the and the administration that this agitation should be proper guides in a crisis like this? Are these the put to rest, which could only be done by giving this

Mr. Truman Smith said that in answer to the House discriminating. It should be the result of delibera- had been made. He hoped that the Senator from tion, not the ebullition of passion. If a Southern Illinois (Mr. Douglas) would allow the resolution to Convention is to be held, let it be composed of realay on the table. Mr. Smith said that the celebrasoning, thinking, acting men. Of men who say lit- ted proclamation of Gen. Riley had been made betle, but whose character affords a guaranty that what fore he had received any orders from the present adthey say they will do. For our own part, we are ministration, and while acting under authority deriheartily sick of ultraism without any definite object ved from the last administration. That the charge of interference was a most unfounded imputation upon the present administration.

Mr. Douglas said that the Senator from Connecticut had made a charge against Mr. Polk. As a friend the fashion to prefer quantity to quality in every of President Polk's administration, he was determinthing; a foolish fashion at all times, but perfectly ri- ed to have this information, to see at whose door the diculous when made to apply to works of art. If, blame lies, of having used undue means to coerce instead of competing with each other who shall pre- public opinion and corrupt the elective franchise, by sent the largest array of worthless cuts, our magazine throwing the weight of Executive influence in favor publishers would only give one good ENGRAVING in of a particular form of constitution, with a view of each number, they might afford their subscribers getting them into the Union with that constitution. something really worth having, and, at the same and thus evading the responsibility of settling the agitating question of slavery.

> Mr. Smith contended that as the House resolution the part of the Senate would impose a two-fold labor on the departments.

resolution would be passed. It was of more imporbe properly sifted, than that a small amount of trou- en its existence. are represented as being completely prostrated by Senator from Connecticut seemed to speak as though reply had been received to the resolutions of the he knew all about the matter; he (Mr. Douglas) House. wanted to know too.

fornia, which positively states that undue means had his State, (New York.) been used to coerce public opinion in California; that threats had been held out, emanating from the authorities at Washington City, that unless an anti-dalling for information in regard to California, which shore on Monday morning on Brown's Bank, to the slavery constitution was adopted, the weight of Exe-Southward of Charleston Bar. It is believed that cutive influence would be cast against its admission. Light, he concluded, and the fullest, was wanted up-

on this matter. Mr. Dawson was in favor of laying the resolution on the table. The mover, Mr. Clemens, had requesnois an acquiescence in this disposal of it for the

Mr. Douglas replied.

After some discussion between Messrs. Smith. Butler, and Foote, Mr. Clemens said that he hoped Senators would vote in this matter without any reference to him or his wishes. He charged Mr. Douglas with having voted against it on a former occasion and he did not see why he should be so sealous in its favor now. He did not want his assistance. He moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Douglas asked for a withdrawal of the motio to give him an opportunity to reply. This was refused. By general consent he was allowed to proceed. He said he had felt under an obligation to bring this matter up, because the other day when it came up he had moved to lay it on the table, because it was not regularly before the Senate, but, at the mane time, he had gone over to the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Clemens) and assured him that he would at should, at this session, provide Territorial governany time move to take it up and vote for it, and that ments for California and New Mexico. Senator had then told him that he had accomplished all he wanted; that he had shown the South that this call for investigation had been laid on the table by a dectional vote, and that the South could not by a dectional vote, and that the South could not by a dectional vote, and that the South could not be supported by a dectional vote, and that the South could not by a dectional vote, and that the South could not be supported by a dectional vote, and that the South could not by a dectional vote, and that the South could not by a dectional vote, and that the South could not by a dectional vote, and that the South could not by a decimal vote, and that the South could not by a decimal vote, and that the South could not by a decimal vote, and that the South could not by a decimal vote, and that the South could not by a decimal vote, and that the South could not by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote, and that the South could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not be supported by a decimal vote of the south could not

ution would be waited for before any further action hould be had, which might answer the purpose conemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Clemens asserted that Northern Democrats had, on a former occasion, voted to lay the resolution on the table, to shield the President, because the question of slavery was involved in it.

Mr. Shields denied the imputation, so far as h

was concerned. He voted for no such purpose.

Democracy of the North, he said, were willing to message, and the House adjourned. shield the President from investigation on this subject, because the slavery question was involved in it. He wanted to convince his constituency that the Northern Democracy were not to be trusted upon

Mr. Dickinson. I hope the honorable Senator from Alabama will not undertake to read me out of the party, as I voted against it.

Mr. Clemens said that the people of the South had been living under the delusion that Northern Democrats were their friends, and would stand by them upon this question. He wished that their eyes should Whole with the view of referring the subject embrabe opened to this delusion. He called attention to ced in the President's annual message, to approprithe proceedings of Northern Legislatures, and the the President's message in relation to California. Mr messages of Northern Governors. Mr. Clemens allu- C. considered disunion as a consummation to be de-

Shields, and was called to order.

After some confusion he yielded the floor to Mr Foote, who deprecated the sweeping denunciations in which Mr. Clemens had indulged. He did not Polk contended. believe that all men at the North were false upon this question. The South had still many true friends in that chamber from the North, and many out of it. To show this, it was only necessary to recollect such men as Dallas, Woodbury, Buchanan, and others .-The remarks of the Senator from Alabama could only apply to a portion of the Northern Democracy.

Mr. Clemens said he might be wrong in saying that the whole body of the Northern Democracy were opposed to the South, but he could be under no mistake in regard to the uniform course of every Legislature North of Mason and Dixon's line. They had all instructed their Representatives to vote against the

Mr. Dodge (of Wisconsin,) said he was mistaken his State had given him no instructions. Mr. Bright said the same for his State.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, begged that his friend the Senator from Alabama, would avoid excitement upon this question as much as possible, and not endeavour to widen the breach or create renewed ex-

Mr. Clemens said he should recur to this matter again, at present he would move to lay the resolution upon the table, and would not again withdraw the

Mr. Dickinson asked him to withdraw it for a few moments. Mr. Clemens refused. The question was then taken on the motion, and decided in the negative. So the resolution was not laid on the table. Mr. Dickinson then proceeded to say that so far he had taken no part in this discussion. He had wished to take no part, but observations that had been dropped by Senators, and especially by the Senator from Alabama, requiring to be noticed. He had heard the whole body of the Northern Democracy stigmatized in one sweeping denunciation. He had long foreseen the evil consequences of the sectional spirit tution, had stood up for the rights of the Union. For this he had borne oboquy and reproach, disregarded personal consequences and ephemeral popularity, and stood boldly up that he might screen the right. Others of his Northern brethren had done the same, and yet now it was attempted to denounce them all Democratic church in one verse. He stood ready to repudiate all sectional issues whether coming from t, and come what might, he would support it. But he deprecated sectional appeals and sectional denunciations grouping all together and denouncing all in the gross without stint or exception. Take away a and, in the pride of its wealth, derived from extor- king the value of the annual produce of the two nafew agitators from the North and from the South, and tions from Southern labor—and in the madness of tions as a basis of what the foreign commerce should all would be right. The great body of the people in both sections were honest, and would act justly. He and the great mass of his Northern brethren were willing, not only to stand by the rights of the South, but to draw and defend them if necessary. Mr. called for all the documents, a similar resolution on Clemens and others might repudiate the Northern Democracy, but that Democracy would not repudiate and desert the South. He had no fears for the Union Chairman of this meeting, to attend the Convention Mr. Douglas replied that the House resolution did if Representatives in Congress were only as firm and at Wilmington. not cover the whole ground, and that he hoped the as true as the masses. If a proper spirit was cultivated, all would go well, and the republic would be tance to the country that the charge involved should able to outride the dark lowering storms which threat tend the Convention to be held in Wilmington. viz:

Mr. Douglas said that he had ascertained that no

Mr. Downs was sorry for the direction which the Mr. Clay hoped that Mr. Douglas would wait for debate had taken. He did not believe that the Norththe publication of the reply to the House resolutions, ern Democracy were opposed to the South upon the and if that was not eatisfactory he himself would call elavery question. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was of the same opinion. He had seen Northern men stand Mr. Foote said he had received a printed speech, up boldly. He admired the stand taken by Mr. Dickmade by a Mr. Botts, a Virginia Democrat, in Cali- inson, especially in the present posture of affairs in

> After some time occupied in personal explanations the question was taken upon Mr. Clemens' resolution. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied in discussing the propriety of printing extra copies of the report of the coast survey, and in endeavoring to choose a door-keeper,

FRIDAY, Jan. 18. Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message received by the House in answer to Mr. Venable's resolution calling for information in regard to California. No other business were done except balloting for a door-keeper, without success. SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

Senate not in session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House by a vote of 100 avs to 98 navs, adop ted a resolution offered by Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, to postpone the further election of officers until March 1851. This is equivalent to a re-election of the old officers. The House then adjourned Monday, Jan. 21.

After the reception of petitions, &c., the Senate took up the order of the day, which was Mr. Foote's resolution, declaring it expedient that Congress

House or sepercementarives.

The House on Monday reconsidered its vote of Satraising the election of Doorkeeper and Postmaster to the close of the session; so that this matter is again open. A message was received from the President of the United States in relation to Calportation, with a view to encourage at the portation. arday, postponing the election of Doorkeeper and ifornia. The President says he did not directly interfere with matters there, but he sent out an agent,
T. Butler King, so as to assist the people there in getting ready. The reading of the message and accompanying documents created an excitement among the members from the South. Mr. Clingman intimated Mr. Clemens (excited) repeated his assertion. The his desire to express some views in opposition to the no one will claim priority of discovery; but he will

TUESDAY, Jan 22

Gen. Cass finished his constitutional argument agains the Wilmot Proviso. In alluding to the instructions of his State, by which he is required to vote for it, he said that when it should come before him in a practicable shape, he would know how to reconcile his duty to the Legislature with his duty to himself by surrendering a trust which he could no longer fulfill.

Mr. Foote's resolution was passed over.

It says:

"In laying imposts and duties, it would seem that the endeavor ought to be to regard the interests of the whole people not as little but as much as possible.

"It is not a question of assuming a power not exactly granted by the constitution, on the ground that it may tend to the attainment of a general end therein expressed. Here the power to regulate commerce and the power to levy and collect duties are expressly given; and the only question is, whether they ought not to be exercised with a view to the general good.

"I find no obligation written in the constitution to lay taxes, duties, or imposts, at the lowest rate that will yield the

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the ate Committees. Mr. Clingman gave his views upon ded. in a personal manner, to the denial of Mr. sired by the South. He characterized the message as a mysterious document, stamped with insincerity upon its face. The President professes non-intervenon, and yet had sent T. Butler King to interfere.-Gen. Taylor had abandoned ground for which Mr.

> Southern Rights Meeting in Duplin County. A large and respectable meeting of the citizens Duplin county, assembled at the Court House at Kepansyille, on Tuesday, the 23d inst. On motion Jas. PEARSALL, Esq., was chosen President : and HALSTED Bowden and David Gillespie, Vice Presidents; and JERE. PEARSALL and ROBERT K. BRYAN appointed question is, whether they ought or ought not to be

On motion, WENTWORTH W. PEARSON, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, R. K. BRYAN, OWEN R. KENAN, and AT-LAS J. GRADY, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to heard any one deny that all legislative power should be exercised for the general good. If the Secretary the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was successively addressed by WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Favetteville, and Lucien Holmes and Hen- intelligibly. The real question is, whether high or RY I. Toole, Esqs., of Wilmington. The Committee on resolutions then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, We, the people of Duplin county, assembled together, without distinction of party, for sembled together, without distinction of party, for the interests of the "whole people must be regarthe purpose of expressing our feelings and views on ded." Monopolists always appear to the people in the purpose of expressing our rectings the South and this say.

The Secretary says he finds no obligation written Southern interests, and the aggressive policy pursued by certain reckless partizans of the North, do

declare and resolve,
1st. That the aspects of the times admonish the people of the South to be on their guard, and to pre-

pare for the worst.

2d. Resolved, That the lethargy which has prevailed among our people must be shaken evils and the dangers threatening the off, and our homes and property must be stared in tigafety it ahould produce something. "To lay and collect" terest in the agitations of the subject of old in the words in the south has taken fittle interest in the agitations of the subject of slavery-re-

garding the agitators as a small portion of the population of the North—but that the resolutions of the Legislatures of the free States, and the actings of the present Congress, have satisfied us that a general Congress to enact a total prohibition of the importaeling, hostile to Southern interests and Southern safety, exists among them. 4th. Resolved, That under all the circumstances

rowing up at the North and at the South, and there is a manifest expediency in calling together the imported articles. deliberate on the proper course to be pursued. vention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the

District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the would be the least possible restriction upon foreign first Monday of March next, the duty of which Con- commerce. as unworthy of reliance, and read them out of the vention shall be to appoint delegates to the Southern Convention—and we hereby pledge ourselves to support the measures of said Southern Convention. 6th. Resolved, That we of the South are perfectly the North or from the South. He wished to see the aware that the whole action of the Federal Govern- high British authority, that the value of the annual Constitution and the Union carried out in its full spir- ment has been adverse to our interests; that, by so nanaging the balances and exchanges of capital and trade, that [our] section which exports three-fourths the annual exports and imports of Great Britain and

> political and religious fanaticism—seeks to destroy the fabrics of their own prosperity. 7th. Resolved, That whatever may happen, South must stand together at all times; That all who are not boldly for us, are against us: That self preservation as the brightest law of nature, and that we ought to prepare ourselves for any emergency.

On motion, Resolved, That fifty Delegates be appointed by the

In accordance with the above resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to at-Kenansville.—J. K. Bryan, Stephen Graham, Jere. Pearsall, and W. D. Pearsall.

Warsaw.-W. Pearce, H. Best. Wm. L. Hill. Dan Bowden, Isaac Wright, and Dr. Blount. Wrightsville .- Col. C. D. Hill, David Wright, Dr Hicks, Dr. Faison, Benjamin Owen, and John Carr. Woolfscrape.-Daniel Kornegay, William J. Koregay, Jesse Swinson, W. B. Hurst, Joel Loftin, and

Joshua Loftin. Glessan's.—Mark Keathley, Daniel Herring, Wm. Herring, Harget Kornegay, Dr. Cobb, Jas. Branch. Outlaw's.—Dr. Davis, Jas. H. Jerman, A. O. Gra-

Smith's .- Z. Smith, Blaney Williams, Geo. Smith, Stephen Grady.

Limestone.—A. J. Grady, Edward Hall, Edward

Armstrong, Wm. Farrow, James Southerland. Cypress Creek .- Benj. Lanier, Gibson Sloan., John

J. Creek .- James Dickson, Cornelius McMillan K. Grove.—Jas. G. Stokes, B. Monk. Williams'.—David Williams, W. B. Ward.

On motion of WM. R. WARD, Esq., the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the officers for the able manner in which they have discharged their On motion of O. R. KENAN, Esq.,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington papers with a request that they publish the same, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy. The meeting then adjourned. JAMES PEARSALL, President.

HALSTED BOWDEN, Vice Presidents. JERE. PEARSALL, | Secretaries. R. K. BRYAN. Great and Good for Columbus!

WHITEVILLE, January 15, 1850. To the Editors of the Journal-A. F. Toon, Esq. of Columbus county, N. C., on the 15th inst., killed five hogs of his own raising, that weighed 1708 lbs. net, as follows:

Protection and the Treasury Repor New York, Jan. 14.

To the Editors of the Union : In a former article on this subject, I pointed out some of the absurdities of the reasoning of the treas-ury report. I believe I showed that the theory of raising the present rates of duties, and thereby inour own industry. The idea that foreign commerce one; and the honor of having discovered a doctrine be permitted to wear the honor while our republic

We will now look into the report a little further

"If it were true, that a duty laid on a given article, with "If it were true, that a duty laid on a given article, with a view to encourage our own productions, is unlawful, because it may operate, by discouraging importations, as a partial prohibition, the proposition would be equally true of every duty laid with that intent, whether it were above or below the maximum revenue rate. But as, under the power to regulate commerce, it is competent for Congress to enact a direct and total prohibition of the importation of any article, it can be no objection to an act levying duties, that it may operate in partially preventing importation."

"Regard the interests of the people not as little but as much as possible." If any one had ever denied the justice of so self-avident a maxim, it might

nied the justice of so self-evident a maxim, it might have been appropriate for the Secretary to have declared its correctness. But as it is a maxim the truth of which is universally conceded, no matter how erroneous the method of its application advocated by some may be, it may be like pettifogging to reiterate

As the power to regulate commerce, and to lay and collect duties and imposts, is expressly given in the constitution, the Secretary insists that "the only exercised for the general good." Will the Secretary inform us who ever raised a question of this character, or who ever disputed that the power to tax should be exercised for the general good? I never had said that there was a difference of opinion whether the general good would be best promoted by high prohibitory duties or by low duties for revenue, he would have stated the question in issue fairly and low taxes on imports give the greatest encouragement to the enlarged and diversified industry of our people. The Secretary is a mere pettifogging lawyer, who, in the absence of argument, declaimed in

in the constitution to lay taxes, duties, or imposts, at the lowest rate that will yield the largest revenue." Will he tell us whether he finds any obligation written in that instrument authorizing the laying of taxes, imposts, or duties, at the highest rates that will produce either the smallest or largest amount of revegreen may establish rates of duty so high that impor-tation would be prohibited, when there would be nothing to collect. He says "it is competent for tion of any article;" and that, with such plenary power, there can be no objection to any degree of partial prohibition that may result from duties on

that, while the system is permitted to exist, the rates 5th. Resolved, That we approve of a Southern Conention. to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday of June next; and that we recommend revenue. Though protection would result, were the to the other Counties of this Congressional District duties laid with reference to revenue, yet all branchhold primary meetings and appoint delegates to a es of industry would be dealt equally with, and there

The Secretary adopts the estimate of his predecessor, which is probably very near correct, that the ple is about \$3,000,000,000. He also estimates, from produce of the labor of the people of Great Britain and Ireland is about \$2,500,000,000. The value of of the exportable produce of the country has been impoverished, whilst other sections have grown rich, amount to in value, ours should exceed that of Great Britain and Ireland; while theirs is about \$500,000,-000, ours should be about \$600,000,000. If their foreign commerce was no more extended than ours, in nount only to about \$180,000,000 annually; or, if we make a comparison on the basis of the population of the two nations, the following is the result arrived

at by the Secretary:

"Estimating the population of Great Britain and Ireland at thirty millions, and our population at twenty-one millions, their foreign trade averages \$17 33 for each individual; ours \$10 42. If their foreign trade were no greater than ours, in proportion to population, it would be reduced from five hundred and twenty to three hundred and twelve millions. If our oreign trade were as great in proportion to population as in theirs, it would be swelled in amount from two hundred and nineteen to three hundred and sixty-four millions."

Now, let us examine the Secretary's inference from these results. We assume the correctness of the fig-

ures and statements made. But the conclusions drawn from them are anything but favorable to the Secretary's intellect. He has been extremely unfortunate in his argument. Here are his conclusions: tunate in his argument. Here are his conclusions:

"A leading cause of the existing difference is to be found in the fact that Great Britain exports chiefly what she has first brought to the form in which it is ready for ultimate consumption; it is at the stage of its highest value, and her market is almost coextensive with the civilized world.

"All history shows that where are the workshops of the world, there must be the marks of the world, and the heart of wealth, commerce, and power."

wealth, commerce, and power."

Curious logic this! Let us analyze it. It is too important not to be plainly stated, and divested of all pettifogging. The Secretary says, twenty millions of American people produce each year \$3,000,-000,000 of wealth by their industry, no matter how ree, or how much restricted, or how much or little foreign commerce they have. Thirty millions of peo-ple in Great Britain and Ireland produce but \$2,-500,000,000 of wealth each year, though their for-eign commerce is greater than ours. With ten mileign commerce is greater than ours. lions, or one-third less population, we exceed them in the annual production of wealth five hundred millions of dollars. But, singular enough, our Secretary insists that we, with a less population, and though we produce so many hundred millions of dollars worth more of all the necessaries and comforts of life than the people of Great Britain and Ireland do, yet the latter is the most prosperous and wealthy nation

of the two.

To estimate wealth in proportion to diminished annual production of labor, is a principle in political economy that I never learned. I had supposed that a community or nation in which the aggregate value of the annual labor was the greatest, was the most prosperous; but if not, they would certainly become the most wealthy. The more labor produces, and the more equitable and general the distribution, the greater the prosperity, wealth, and happiness of the

Suppose Great Britain has more large factories (in which she forces the millions to toil and starve) than which she forces the millions to toil and starve) than we have, is that any evidence of greater individual or national prosperity or wealth? The great bulk of her population toil in the factories of her capitalists; the great bulk of ours till the rich soil of our extended country. The former are slaves to espital —the latter, freemen. The Creator of man has permitted us to occupy a large country, with a fertile native soil, on which our people can maintain an independence of body and mind not enjoyed by the la-Total of that nation, which our Sec-What farmer in North Carolina has done as well retary says has "markets coextensive with the civilization of the country." Hereafter, Western Record can be listed world." It is the vastness of our country, our

republic e further. hat the en-hole people ot exactly to levy and

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t Britain value o itain and .000. Tae two na. ce should of Great \$500.000. their for ours, in lly; or, if nulation t arrived nd Ireland dual : ours

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ctories (in rve) than individual reat bulk to capital n has perain an inby the lathe civi-

public wealth and happiness. In process of time, this will undoubtedly become a great manufacturing nation, but agriculture must ever precede manufacturing the state. The entire region lies south of the points 36 deg. 30 min., and connects the territory of New Mex-

Wealth is more diffused in this country than in any other: let it be our policy to perpetuate this wide distribution. I doubt not the good intentions of many who desire to "encourage and protect," as they term it, "the industry of the people," but their judgment I very much question. To tax the consumption of the people, with a rice to protect their labor is a lacinto. of the people, with a view to protect their labor, is a fallacy that will subject us to the ridicule of those who will write our history, whatever may be thought I have, so far, in this article, simply attempted to

show the absurdity of that part of the report of the Secretary in which he endeavors to prove that a nation which produces annually the least wealth is the most wealthy. Merely stating the Secretary's argument is sufficient to show its absurdity. It is evident and bid fair to defy all the buffetings of change and

a mere sophist—a bad logician; and the place he occupies requires talents of a higher order. He is incapable of doing justice to the interests which demand that government should bestow its favors upon them. I do not suppose it probable that Congress will adopt his opinions, yet his inconsistencies and errors should not have a wider circulation than their refutation.

Well may men make way for his trembling gait, and fathers point him out to their children, and history seek to embalm his every act in the roll of immortality, for in him Ireland has given to the world one who has conquered the great conqueror of the earth, and proved himself, upon the crimson field of Waterleau.

And yet, how little does the world, how little does

report relating to the warehouse system and specific duties, but shall probably defer doing so until it becomes evident that there is some danger that the love! For every deed of greatness that he has persuggestions in the report may be adopted—a danger formed, how many lives have been offered! For evethat I do not apprehend as being very near at hand. ry smile that he has earned from Fortune, how many

Origin of the Names of the States.

George II.

Louisiana was so called, in honor of Louis XIV, of

Tennessee was so called, in 1796, from its princicurved spoon.

Ohio was so called, in 1802, from its Southern boun-

in Spanish, "Pascus Florida."

the city of Mexico to the 1st, and the Jalapa Zempoal-teca to the 4th instant, three days later intelligence attracting to itself the footsteps of man, and radiant

the city of Mexico to the 1st, and the Samp states that the case to the 4th instant, three days later intelligence than we published yesterday.

The latter paper states that private letters had been received in Jalapa, announcing that on the 30th ult. a revolutionary movement was to have taken place, but it was providentially nipped in the bud by the authorities. It appears that a number of disaffection men, and among others two editors of the Cetton men, and among others two editors of the repeal of an obnoxious law, called the law of Ocro, passed 21st June, 1848, and in a tumult they were to get up a kink of Monarchico-Santanist revolution. The plot was discovered to the Governor by some of the National Guard, whom the chiefs of the movement had endeavored to seduce. The Vera Cruz papers, singularly enough, remain quite silent on the subject, but it is well known that the revolution of the National Guard, whom the chiefs of the movement had endeavored to seduce. The Vera Cruz papers, singularly enough, remain quite silent on the subject, but it is well known that the revolutions have been baulked in their scheme, and will

probably be punished.

Another abortive attempt at a pronunciamento was lately made at Puebla. The plot turned out a failure, through the non-arrival of \$4000, which had been promised to feed the embrio insurrection. The in surgents were all ready, but they would not move in surgents were all ready, but they would not move longing to the society remaining unsold amount to longing to the society remaining unsold amount to \$767.92.

Add balance of \$420.88 in bank at the end of the expension of the end of the end of the end of the year 1848, and the whole is \$61,226.48. The expension of the monument—leaving a few county, on the 22d inst., Mr. Muscoe R. Williams, on the 23th December, by Gibson Sloans, and Sloans of war, and so, after waiting for the society remaining unsold amount to the stocks belonging to the society remaining unsold amou the apathy he displayed on the occasion.

ne apathy he displayed on the occasion.

The Legislative chambers were to open for the

which would be as rapacious here as in Great Britain, had it the same power.

No one objects to diversified industry in a country adapted to various pursuits; but to endeavor to force industry prematurely in a direction that it does not naturally seek is unwise. I have no doubt but that the less restrictions we place upon foreign commerce the more extended and profitable that commerce would be; but it would be a natural extension, and, whether much or little, it would most conduce to public wealth and happiness. In process of time.

Cattronnia and The Process New Transferies.

—Mr. Foote's bill, to be introduced into the Senate, for the organization of the new territories, contains fifty-eight sections, eighteen devoted to California, and the rest to New Mexico, Descret, and Jacinto.—The territory proposed for Jacinto includes the disputed territory between the State of Texas and the Republic of Mexico, or that barren country lying west of the Nucces, and east of the Rio del Norte.

This disputed country contains 100,000 square miles, or about one-fourth of the whole territory of the ico with that of Texas, as Deseret connects New Mex

70,000 100,000 do. 100,000

570.000 330,000 do. 240,000 do. Boston Post.

ment is sufficient to show its absurdity. It is evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he penned this part of the report. It is also evident that he did not understand what he was at when he deaved respectably and paid for every thing!

Whoa!—The Hon. Horace Greeley is becoming the behaved respectably and paid for every thing!

Whoa!—The Hon. Horace Greeley is becoming the behaved respectably and paid for every thing!

Whoa!—The Hon. Horace Greeley is becoming the there are not their tarp will be over his head. Clear the ring, and hear him has been ably refuted in an editorial in a recent number of the sum of glory, is waxing dull and heavy as it gazes through the dim twilight of old age upon a control of the Union, in which Athens, Rome, Carthage, Venice, Holland, and Amsterdam, were referred to do upon him without clear the ring, and hear him all the law of the in twilling to divide the new territories with the alave holders with the alave

human bodies have been piled up in the mountain heaps to propitiate the bloody Demon of War! For a man has an ounce ball in his belly! Maine was so called as early as 1638, from Main in every star that shines in his diadem of glory, some France, of which Henrietta Maria, queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territo
New Hampshire was the name given to the territo
New Hampshire was the name given to the territo
New Hampshire was the name given to the territo
The fatherless! Every laurel that he wears upon his the fatherless in the given has the fatherless in the given has the captain of a Mississippi steamer to a clergyman, who happened to be travelling with ry conveyed by the Plymouth company to Captain John Mason, by patent Nov. 7, 1639, with reference Five millions of the human race have fallen in the

John Masso, by patent Nov. 7, 1639, with reference to the patentee, who was governor of Portsmouth, in Hampahire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence Jan. 16, 1776, from the French errig green, and mount mountain, Massachusetts was manned from a tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived ist name from the Blue Mills of Mills to have derived ist name from the Blue Mills of Mills to have derived ist name from the Blue Mills of Mi the Virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX, of France.

in the wilderness blossoming like the rose, and deserts fresh and musical with the rush of flowing streams. His triumphs, wonderful as they are, have onor of King Charles IX, of France.

Streams. His triumphs, wonderful as they are, have brought no crimson upon any human cheek, save that which returning health visits the wan cheek of dis-Alabama was so called, in 1817, from its principal ease: they have caused no tears to flow from any Alabama was so called, in 1817, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called, in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to donote the whole river; that is the river formed by the union of many.

Such is father Mathew! Are not his victories more

marvelous than those of the Iron Duke? If he is to be considered a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew pal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a before, how much more exalted his position who is the means of developing some virtue, not only where none existed before, but in the place of a noxious vice, and causing soberness, peace, industry, charity and happiness to spring up, like plants richly laden with fruits and flowers, from the deep corruption of a drunkard's home. And what shall we say of him ladians. the means of developing some virtue, not only where only beneath one roof, but throughout the limits of a dary.

Missouri was so called, in 1821, from its principal upon his breast the medal inscribed, not with five millions saved? What nation? What shall we say of the victor who wears river.

Michigan was so called, in 1805, from the lake on shall we say of the humble but devoted philanthroman shall we say of the humble shall we sa millions slain, but with five millions saved? What pist who has rescued from the lowest deeps of human Arkansas was so called, in 1819, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1751, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday—

pist who has rescued from the lowest deeps of human debasement the bright pearls of honor, truth, manliness, generosity and love; and whose unostentations but unintermitting labors with their miraculous results, remind us of the coral insect from whose lowly, but perpetual toil an island rises above the ocean wave—an inland barren at first and solitary, but FROM MEXICO.—We have received El Monitor from soon visited by the birds of the air, and freshened by

ier learns that the Kentucky Legislature owes its The Legislative chambers were to open for the session in the city of Mexico on the 1st. inst. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives were in the capital in considerable numbers, so that Congress would commence business forthwith.

early organization to the patriotic, self-sacrificing efforts of R. F. Baird, the emancipation representative from that city. After three or four ineffectual ballots were taken, Mr. Baird offered amid much noise and confusion, a resolution that "the Free Soilers Fellows.

At Masonboro', in this county, on the 17th inst., of a long and painful illness, Mr. James McGary, formerly of Fayette-from that city. After three or four ineffectual ballots were taken, Mr. Baird offered amid much noise and confusion, a resolution that "the Free Soilers Fellows.

Congress would commence business forthwith.

N. O. Picayune.

The Slavery Question in Ohio.—The following is the resolution adopted by the late Democratic Convention in Ohio:

"7th. Resolved, That on the question of slavery whereby re-affirm the resolutions of said Convention, in the words following: Resolved, That the Democratic Ohio is an an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions, and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power, clearly given by terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally to eradicate the evil. But be it further resolved, That the Democratic Ohio deat the resolutions of words. The same table, at the Democratic of Ohio deat the resolution and confusion, a resolution that "the Prec Soilers and confusion, a resolution that "the Prec Soilers and—out he went! A Speaker leave the House," and—out he went! A Speaker leave the House, and—out he went! A Speaker leave the House was elected on the very next ballot, and the House at once adjourned.

Female Suffrage.—A funny article on this subject in the Speaker leave the House was elected on the very server. In Edward, Newton, aged 38 years. In Robeson county, on t by stand, divided thus against itself? The influence of conditions and maintained by the early fathers of the Republic, and maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws; to regulate its own internal affairs; to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every other State; and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate and contended."

bly stand, divided thus against itself? The influence of the Union—mittees of the Bullion of the Union.—By the influence of our Northern women, some of the Southern chivalence of the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws; to regulate its own internal affairs; to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every other State; and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate once in her life, to be in a committee of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the State of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the State of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the State of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the State of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the State of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the State of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she 'shouldn't be the least form of the Union.—Was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she shouldn't be the least form of the Union.—Was a very g

most particular in inquiring whether his men had behaved respectably and paid for every thing!

MAJOR NOAH'S IDEA OF A DUEL.—Although ten paces is rather too near for a pistol shot, we prefer it, and all its conventional rules, to the Western pracwill adopt his opinions, yet his inconsistencies and proved himself, upon the crimson field of Waterreport resulting.

I desire to refute some of the gross errors of the country that bore him, find to regard with growth with the carror of Wellington There is There is the contents of his antagonist's pistol in his abdomen, after which, say the papers, "a reconciliation took place." It must have been such a reconciliation as occurred between Murcutio and Typault: "If you inquire after me to-morrow, you shall find me a grave a man has an ounce ball in his belly!

"Of course I do."

"And you also believe that what is to be will be?"

The dead alone are fair:
While they are with us strange lines play God's light: but let them pale and die
And swell the stores of memory,—

The dead alone are dear ! The dead alone are dear?
While they are here, long shadows fall:
From our own forms and darken all:
But when they leave us, all the shade
Is round our own sad footsteps made,
And they are bright and clear.

The dead alone are blest ! The dead alone are niest:
While they are here clouds mar the day,
And bitter snowfalls nip their May;
But when their tempest time is done,
The light and heart of Heaven's own sun
Broods on their land of rest.

by a man named Krotinus, is now notorious; it has plundered the houses of several of the richer Russian landowners on the frontier, returning across the line into Prussia to spend the proceeds. A party of this band recently passed the day at a village wine-house, and were called out towards evening by a man who proved to be the captain himself, "for duty;" he was most particular in immelf, "for duty;" he was most particular in immel

Br. Schr. Asorian, Eneas, Nassau, N. P., fruit, &c., to G. W. Davis,
Schr. H. M. Jenkins, Babbage, Providence, R. I., in ballast, to J. Hathaway & Son.
Schr. Convert, Brown, Newport, R. I., in ballast, to J. Hathaway & Son.
Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown, with mdze. to sundry persons. In a gale off Hatteras lost a foremast hand overboard.

19th.—Brig William Nichols, Parrott, Boston, in ballast, to master.

to master.

Brig Sam. Small, Springe, Boston, in ballast, to Russell & Kendrick.

Schr. H. D. Leighton, Handy, New York, in ballast, to G Harriss.

20th.—Brig Tremont, Sproule, Boston, in ballast, to G. W

Davis.

Br. Brig Vixen, Bustin, Newport, (Wales,) to Barry, Bryant & Adams, with Iron, to W. & R. R. C. C. Spoke, Jan. Sth, in lat. 26, 35, long. 63, 45, Ship Avon, of St. Johns, N. B., 32 days from Liverpool for Savannah; on 12th, in lat. 28, 25, long. 69, 30, Schr. Nancy, from Wilmington for Barbadoes. loes.
Brig David Duffell, Podger, New York, to G. Harriss, with mdze. to sundry persons.
Schr. Nucullus, Adams, New York, in ballast, to Barry,
Bryant & Adams
Schr. S. C. Davis, Smith, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh,

place and I come to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal.

Hoop gives this graphic picture of an irritable man, thus: "He lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his prickles."

The Dead.

While heavenly plants abide on earth, The soil is one of dewless dearth;
But when they die, a mourning shower Comes down and makes their memories flower With odors sweet, tho' late.

Place and I come to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal.

125 bbls. spirits turpentine, 950 do. tar, 150 do. rosin, 150 do. pitch.

20th.—Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New Yerk, by DeRosset & Brown, with 469 bbls. spirits turpentine, 30 do. raw do., 30 do. rosin, 183 casks rice, 42 bales cotton, 30 do. cotton yarns, 707 bushels pea nuts, &c.

Schr. Julia, Vangilder, Philadelphia, by George Harriss, with 110 bbls. spirits turpentine, 960 do. tosin, 39,000 ft. lumber, 400 bushels pea nuts, &c.

22d.—Brig Louisa, Stubbs, Porto Rico, by Ellis & Russell, with 100,000 feet lumber, 30 do. timber.

Schr. Timothy Pharo, Line, Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss, with 60,000 feet lumber, 30 do. timber.

Schr. Timothy Pharo, Line, Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss, with 60,000 feet lumber, 30 do. timber.

Schr. Timothy Pharo, Line, Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss, with 60,000 feet lumber, 30 do. timber.

Schr. Timothy Pharo, Line, Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss, with 60,000 feet lumber, 30 do. timber.

Schr. Calista, Winslow, Cohasset, by O. G. Parsley; with 60,000 feet lumber, and 97 bbls. rosin. 23-Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by J. Banks; 23—Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Payetteville, by J. Banks; with mdze. for sundry persons.

24th.—Schr. Hydrangea, Curtis, Boston, by W. M. Hariss, with naval stores and staves.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSDWESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTRIMA and CONSUMPTION.

For the Cure of

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation-its salutary effect-its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. . These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Cherry Peotoral may be seen in the following:-

Valentine Mett. M. D.

Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to our diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

The Rt. Rev. Blahop Fleid

The Rt. Rev. Blahop F

Chief Justice Eustis,
of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was
eured of several severe attacks of Crosp by the "CHERRY
PECTORAL"

PECTORAL."

Asthma and Bremchitis.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science
states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's
CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend
this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public generally."

this skillfull preparation to said ally."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—
HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became amacisted, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my cheet, and in short had all the alarming symtoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, antil I providentially tried your Cherry Protroal, which soon selected and now has cared me.

Yours with respect.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Deer Sir.—I have for years been afflicted with Authors in the west form; so that I have been obliged to along in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to irreathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to as purpose, until my Physicians prescribed, as an experiment, your Carrenty Protroal.

As four it respect to make me were, but in his than a week I began to experience the most gratifying substitutes; and now, in four weaks the discuss is called the substitute of health which I had mover appeared to enjoy.

Proposed by J. C. Ayen, Chemit, Level, Man. Sald in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C., John, A. L. Elfal & Ball in Wilmington, N. C. and N. C.

Wholesale Prices Current. VILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY St, 186 NAVAL STORES Varnish, pr gal. 20 Vests Foot, ... 00 AS, per bushel. ORN,
Per bushel, ... 50
Meal, bush., ... 55
COFFEE, per lb. Rio, St. Domingo, Laguyra, Cuba, Tallow, OULTRY. Chickens, live, . 10 Do. dead, . 125 GGS, per dos. Do. dead. 12% a
Turkeys, live, 40 a
Do. dead, 40 a
RICE, per 100 fbs.
Clean, cask, 2 75 a
Rough, bush, 00 a
SALT, per bushel.
St. Martiss, 00 a
Liv'l sack, 85 a
SOAP, per lb., 4 a
SHINGLES, per M.
Country, 1 50 a
Contract, 8 50 a
STEEL, per lb, 12 a
STAVES, per M.
W. O. barrel,
rough, 10 00 a
Do. dressed, 0 00 a
R. O. hhd.,
dressed, 13 00 a Thomastorn, 70 a
LUMBER, River, per
Floor. B'da, 0 00 a
Wide do. . 0 00 a Scantling, c.0 00 a LIQUORS, per gallon N. E. Rum, . . . 30 a O. hhd., dressed,18 00 a 15 00 p. rough,11 00 a 15 00 SUGAR, per pound.
New Orleans, ..6 a
Porto Rico, ... 7 a De. Common, ...

De. Old Niek, 60 a 65
Apple Brandy, 30 a 40
Peach do... 00 a 00
MOLASSES, per gall.
West Indies, ... 22 a 23
New Orleans, .00 a 00
MACKEREL, per bbl.
No. 1, ... 0 00 a 0 00
No. 2, ... 0 00 a 0 00
No. 3, ... 0 00 a 3 50
MULLETS,
Per barrel, ... 5 00 a 5 50
NAILS, per lb., ... 4 a 5 50
Malaga, ... 40 a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, ecoporage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, \$ 30 a \$ 35
Spirits Turpentine, do 00 a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross 00 a 12½
Cotton, per bale, 00 a 1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale, 00 a 50
Flaxseed, per cask, 00 a 1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel, 8 a 0
Lumber, per M. 5 00 a 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, 30 a 35
Spirits Turpentine, do 00 a 55
Ground Peas, per bushel, 8 a 0
Lumber, per M. 450 a 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot, 6 a 0
TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, 45 a 50 TO NEW YORK. REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1850. BACON.-N. C. Bacon (new) selling in small lots from aggons at quotations. CORN.-Two or three small cargoes Corn have arrived since our last report, and the bulk of the sales have been at 50 cts. from vessel. Sales in small lots from store at 56 a 58c.

FLOUR.—Considerable Fayetteville Flour has been received in the last week, but no change in prices have been effected by it. LARD-Is plenty and very dull at 71 a 8c. GROUND Price _ The amenting to 95 cents, according to

quality. HAY-Sales of Hay at 65 cents. Stock fair. This at 18 dollars an ounce would be \$1260!

A gentleman passing through one of the public offices was affronted by some clerks, and was advised to complain to the principal, which he did thus; I have been abused here by some of the rascals of this place and I come to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal.

bales cotton, 85 do. cotton yarn, 1000 numbers pea muse, make the sales of Turpenseed, &c. Schr. Martha, Teal, Richmond, Va., by G. W. Davis, with 104,000 ft. lumber.

Schr. Dorcas, Tikioh, Porto Rico, by W. M. Harriss, with 70,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 shingles.

Schr. E. Hinds, Perry, New Orleans, by G. W. Davis, with 170,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 ft. which was sold at 5 cents less than quotations. The balance of the stock changed hands at \$1.80 for soft, and \$1.05 a

last report, at prices ranging from \$3 50 to \$7 50 per M. The stock on the market is yet heavy.

LUMBER-We are not aware of any transactions in River SHINGLES-Sales of about 112,000 Sihngles this week at \$1 50 a \$2—bulk at latter prices. RICE-Sales of 200 casks clean Rice at \$2 75 a \$2 874 per

100 lbs. STAVES-Sales rough Red Oak Hhd. Staves at \$11 a \$15 : W. O. Bbl. do. at \$10 a \$12; and sales Ash Bbl. do. at \$8 per thousand.

hhds. on the wharf, selling in lots to suit at 21 a 221 cts. per

Commething Interesting to Farmers.—I have just received a large and varied assortment of farming implements, to which I invite the attention of farmers, and country merchants generally. They may always depend upon finding a good stock on hand, and at prices 25 per cent less than they were ever sold in this market before. My motto is small profits and quick sales. The following is a list of some of the articles which I offer for sale:

Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15, Ploughs;

"60, and 80, Steel Points:

Eagle O, A, B, and C;

No. 1, and 2, double mould Board;

"1, and 2 self-sharpener;

"0, and D, R, Sub Sofi;

"A, IA, 2, and 2, B Cutter;

4 patterns of Harrows;

"A, I A, 2, and 2, B Cutter;

4 patterns of Harrows;
Cultivators, with and without wheels;
Corn Shelless, I and 2 wheels;
Straw Cutters, 6, 8, and 10 knives;
Corn Mills;
Fanning Mills;
Scythe Blades, Sychles, Hoes, Hakes, Shovels, Spades,
Manure and Hay Forks, &c., together with all the parts of
the above named Pleughs, extra ALEX. MCRAE, Jr.,
South side of Market street, four doors from the corner of
South Water street.

RUIT Trees on Hand.—Now is the time to grow fine
Orchards, as we have a fine assortment of Trees of choicest Fruits. For sale by
J. WILKINSON & Co.

TRESH Fruits.—50 Drums Smyrna Figs, 20 boxes Oranges, (Sicily.) 10 frails Almonds, \$ bbls. Cramberries.—
For sale by
J. WILKINSON & Co.

JUST Received -20 bbls. of planting Irish Potatoes, fine article, for cash, by GEO. H. KELLEY. ST. Valentine's Day is Coming.—The largest and most beautiful, and cheapest assortment of Valentines ever offered for sale in Wilmington, at the Book Store.

L. H. PEIRCE.

OTTON Oznaburgs.—5 bales, very heavy. For sale by OWEN HOLMES. JUST Received, and for Sale Cheap for Cach. 40
bags Rio Coffee; 10 hhds. Sugar; 20 bbis. clarifed Sugar; 20 bbis. Monongabele Whiskey; 2 casks French Brandy; 1 cask old Cogniae Brandy, very suparior; 4 casks Malaga Wine; 10 boxes assorted Candy.

Jan'y 25, 1850]
OWEN HOLMES. CROCKERY—Just received a handsome assortment of Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Teas, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c. &c. Also, a few China Teas OWEN HOLMES.

FLOUR. -- 30 bbls., assorted brands. For sale by OWEN HOLMES. RUIT.—8,000 Sweet Oranges; 25 busches Bananas. For own by

HAVANA neef. Refereipt Cigners—10,000 Bon Franklin;
10,000 Junto Gain, superior articles. For min by
J. WILKINSON & Co.

of which has recently been received direct from New You and other Northern markets. Their steels committee and other Northern markets. Their steels committee and the following articles, which will be said cheap for Cash a Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Grecories, Handware, Hellips ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Creckery, Gunes, Fachling and Gardon Implements, Gardon Steels, Randy Mode Clething, Hate and Cape, Boote and these, fachling and Rosen, See See.

In addition to the above, country residents will fail many other articles switch to their wints which will be offered for sale at low prices.

Jan'y 18, 1850.—[18-16]

ASSIGNMENT SALE—In pursuance of a deed of Amign-Ament made to me by Jonie R. Hawas, hearing date lith June, '59, I will sell at auction, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, on Monday of county Court week, in March sent, a tract of land in New Hanover county, natented by Jone R. Hawes, 23d February, 1965, estimated at 500 mires, lying on the cast side of Black River, addening the backer of Law & Savast, Daniel Romesson, Thos. J. Siers and Daniel Weltons.

THOS. D. MEARES, Amignet. WELTONS. THO: Jan. 18, 1840.—[19-61 STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Office Wilmington & Manchester Haftread Compy,
MARION C. H., S. C., Jemeury 7, 1880.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the
Wilmington and Manchester Raftread Compay, will
be held at Sumsterville, S. C., on Wednesday, 20th January,
1860. A full representation, either in person or by proxy, is
requested, as some important matters will be submitted to
the meeting. By order of the President.

JOHN McRAE, Jr., Secretary,
January 18, 1850

WINDER Reservations Safety Charles Mills.—1 down Pop

JUST Received per Schr. Charles Mills.—I dozen Pepel per Sauce, pints; I box Chocolate; I case Sweet Oil;
4 bbls. Red Beets; 2 do. white Wine Vinegar; 4 de. Cider
Vinegar; I hhd. best Perto Rico Sugar; 2 bbls. best granslated or powdered Sugar; 6 bags Buck Shet; 3 dams Brooms;
4 do. painted Buckets; 25 more of those fine Beef Tongues,
all low for each at

GEO. H. KELLY'S.

THE Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of the Rev. A. C. McNeus, A. M., (whose high qualifications as a Teacher are well known,) as Principal of the Male and Famula Department. fications as a Teacher are well known,) as Principal of the Male and Female Departments.

The Spring Session will commence on Monday, the 14th of January, 1850.

For health, cheapness, and efficient instruction, the Trustees can confidently recommend this School to the public.

The rates of Tuition vary in each department from \$8 to \$12 and \$15 per Session of five months, according to the advancement of the pupils, with extra charges in the female branch. Music on Piano \$16, Wax Flowers and Fruits \$10. Drawing and Painting \$5, Greek, Latin, and French \$6 each, &c.

Board, including lights, fuel and washing, can be had in the village at \$7 per month, and at from \$5 to \$6 in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

January 12, 1850

[oba]

Dissolution.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Kelly & McCales, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. If there is still remaining out a claim against the concern, either by note or account, the holder of the same is particularly requested to hand it in for payment.

Persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to some forward and settle, as further indulgence would be imposing on ourselves.

E. V. KELLY,
A. B. McCALEB.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 10, 1850 Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1850 Commercial copy 4 times. OTICE is hereby given to Attorneys, Suitors, and Witnesses, on the Civil Docket of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, that a two weeks' session of said Court will be held at the next term, commencing on the second Monday in March next.

By order.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

January 11, 1850

January 11, 1850 LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gravelly Hill, Bladen
County, N. C., January 18th, 1850.
Beatty, Dr. and Lady.
Richards, Joseph P.
J. H. MEREDITH, P. M.
19-2t

ONIONS.—15 bbls. fine, just received, and for sale low for cash, at GEORGE H. KELLEY'S. SUPERIOR White and Black Silk Hose. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. 6, 10, 11, and 19-4 Linen and Cotton Shirtings-J. S. WILLIAMS. OTRIPED, Book, and Swiss Embroidered Dropery 10, 11, and 19-4 Lancaster and Marselles Quilts.
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

de Rhine, chameleon, &c. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. TALOOR Of Cloth. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS CRADLE Blankets—Superior quality. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS

\$1 for hard, closing stiquotations. Some small lots Spirits
Turpentine have changed hands at 24½ cents per gallon, and
175 for the barrels not returnable. Sales of 1166 barrels Tar
at \$1 10 a \$1 06 per barrel. Sale of 55 barrels No. 1 Rosin
at \$1 75 per barrel.

Timber—Sales of about 42 rafts of Mill Timber since our

WHISKEY, Whiskey.

20 barrels Rectified Whiskey;
8 do. Old Rye do.
5 do. N. E. Rum;
5 do. Apple Brandy. For dy. For sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

January 11]

PERRIN & HARLES

ARDEN Seed.—Just received, a large and fresh supTyply of Shakers' Garden and Flower Seed, warrented fresh
For sale by

WM. M. LIPPITT,

Druggist and Chemist. V. O. Bbl. do. at \$10 a \$12; and sales Ash Bbl. do. at \$8 or thousand.

Molasses—None received this week. Upwards of 300 lbds, on the wharf, selling in left to mit at \$1 a \$21 at 1. TUST Received and for sale at the Book Store.-The Pastoral Letter of Bishop Ives, and the Reply by a Lay Member. Also, Swain's Justice, and North Carolina form Book, and a large assortment of New Novels. L. H. PIERCE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM SHAW, deceased, are hereby notified that their accounts will be put in suit unless settled before the lat of February.

THOS. D. MEARES, Admir.

Jan. 4, 1850 BUCKWHEAT.—100 packages for sale very low, of best quality, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SPERM CANDLES.—Jude' Patent Sperm Candles; Jude first quality 4's, 5's and 6's. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN. Flour. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN. ATTENTION: CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS. YOU are hereby specially ordered to appear at the thouse I place of parade, on the last Saturday of January 1850, nozt, at 10 o clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, with 10 rounds blank Cartridge and 10 rounds ball do.

The Commissioned officers of the Troop are metified that they must appear before the Captain in fall dress, complete,

they must appear before the Capenian in the Court House, at 12 o'click A. M., and all members having business before said Court Marshall, are notified to attend and render their excess, or they will be fined to the extent of the law. By order of the Captain.

Restlees—H. R. Nixon, W. T. J. Van, J. G. Green, John Cowan, C. H. Dudley, W. M. Harrise, J. J. Conoly, and John Quince, are appointed to examine the Artillery, and make a written report to the next parade in January, 1830.

E. D. HALL, O. S.

GROCERIES. A fresh supply of all descriptions, just received and for sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Dec. 28th.

POR SALE.—A first rate Saddle and Harness
Horsz, warranted to be perfectly sound and
gentle. Apply either to Mesers. Howards Paden.
Dec 21, 1849 15-tf] or WM. N. PEDEN. Dec 21, 1849 15-47] or WM. N. FEDEN.

NOTICE....The subscriber thinks he has given as much indulgence to those in his debt as they ought to require. He has made up his mind, that all amounts due him of \$100 and under, that remain unpaid January 1, 1850, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. All over that amount remaining unpaid January 1, 1850, will be seed at the following March Court. He earnestly hopes that those is his colt will not compel him to resort to such an unpleasant unit of collecting.

October 26, 1849.

PLOWS: Plows: 1 50 Plows. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEW. OR Rent.—The Store we now occupy until the first of October next.

MYERS & DAVID.

Dec. 28th.

S. MOFFMAN informs the Ladies of Wilmington and viscosine, that he has just received, per Schoene Mary Powell, from New York, a splendid emercuance of Histon 68th Fringe, Gimps; a new style of Ball Drenner; Quilita; Colleges; Alparona; white and black Sifk Lace Veils; Artificial Flowers; a few white and colored Straw Bonner; and a great suny other articles too telleus to mention, which herefore to all very low for each. Ladies are particularly requested to all and examina for themselver.

January 4, 1860 ATEW LARD -- 9 berreben

JOHAN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. Dr. J. B. SRAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanove JOSEPA R. KEMP, Bladen county. Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.

B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county. VOLUEY B. PALMER is authorised to receive advert and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and receipt for pay ent for the same.

Token of Respect.

At a meeting held at the Pavilion Hotel, in Charleston, on Monday, the 7th instant, the following gen-tlemen were present: Messrs. F. J. Prentiss, John Charlotte, H. Melin, I. B. Saunders, W. C. Hunter, Frank Saunders, Wm. B. Gulick, C. F. Dewey, W. Rouse, Wm. C. Whitford, C. C. Clark, Wm. F. S. Alston, Joseph Flanner, and A. Ferguson.
On motion, F. J. Prentiss was called to the Chair.

and Wm. C. Hunter appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. J. Charlotte presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Capt. Thomas H.

Marshall, of the Wilmington and Charleston Line of Steamers, for his polite attention and warm hospitality on our exers, for his pointe accention and cursion to Charleston.

Resolved, That as a small token of our esteem and regard,

The Chairman having conveyed to Capt. Marshall the views of the meeting, it forthwith adjourned, and escorted him to Messrs. Hull & Knevals, Merchant Tailors, who immediately took his measure for one of F. J. PRENTISS, Ch'n. WM. C. HUNTER, Sec'y.

lodgings at the French Hotel, and having secured the name, then, of the ravished prerogative of her comfortable quarters, left Mrs. Potter and her child nationality, I call on my country to struggle for this to take a stroll through the city. The letter contin-

the Honorable Henry Stephen Sullivan, with his family, stopped at the hotel, and deliberately walked ate, Irish laws, Irish institutions, the green flag flyup to the rooms which had been assigned to Colonel ing free above the green land! (Loud cheers.) them, and turned Mes. POTTER and her infant child out of doors. Mrs. Potter besought him, with tears in her eyes, to await the return of her husband, who would only be absent for a few minutes, but it was by nationality I mean that the Irish soil shall have every house. I believe it is necessary for a man to was only a common American cook, and ordered her out with her child in her arms, directing a servant to find other apartments for her. Gen. Herrera, ence rear her halls, and art erect her schools, and forced upon the perpetuation and if you do not be repretuated. all in vain. His British nobility told her that she to find other apartments for her. Gen. Herrer, ence rear her halls, and art erect her schools, and who occupied rooms near those taken by Col. POTTER, that in them Irish genius shall pursue the triumphs sider it cool enough for warm spring days, I shall be was appealed to by Mrs. P., and he and his daugh of investigation; Irish eloquence preach the Evangel inclined to think you are more accustomed to sedater, Mrs. Mickle, went with her to the Charge and of Liberty, and the behests of patriotism, and Irish pesought him to await the return of Col. POTTERbut this appeal also was without effect. Mrs. F. was again ordered out of the room, and as she left in tears this accomplished functionary and chivalric gentleman taunted her with words of this sort—'Mama, don't whip me-I'll be good next time-I will.'

Some time after this brutal occurrence, Col. Por TER returned to the hotel, when he was informed of what had transpired, and as soon as he could hear the story he called upon Mr. Sullivan, who had gone out. After a short time he called again, but was again told that the gentleman was not in. Like a true American gentleman, Col. P. declined to disturb the family of this Royal offender, or in the least to democratic liberty. Courage, old land! For behold, erecting his long, lank figure. "Can I do anything take advantage of his absence, but went immediated despite the atrocities that have rent her gallant bo- for you in my line?" despite the atrocties that have rent ner gainsh boly to a hotel in the Plaza and procured other lodgings, it being then nearly night. Early the next
morning he again repaired to the requested
and found him this time 'at home.' He requested
trayed France curses the audacious coxcomb who
trayed France curses the audacious coxcomb who
expected the atrocties that have rent ner gainsh bosom, Hungary nurses her purpose of vengeance on
her stripling tyrant, and the miscreant ministers of
taking off his hat, set down with the air of one perfectly resigned to the ignominious fate of being sha-

Englishmen and every body agreed that POTTER was duct on the one hand and of condemnation of Sul-livan's on the other. It is hoped that this affair old land! For thy unnatural and fiercest foes, thy will teach Lord Palmerston's nephew that an American citizen. at home or abroad, is not disposed to and lived on thy blood, and tears, and shame, have brook any insult even from one who is of blood kin to his lordship and a high functionary of her British majesty, and he may also profit by this lesson and learn how to resent an injury himself hereafter."

The agitation of the Canadian annexation question naturally revives in the mind of England the remembrance of those errors which led to our Revolution

A late London paper says : "It never occurred even to Pitt, still less to Walpole, that, with no more worlds to conquer, there might be a world to lose. Our North American colmies contained at this time a population of 1,300,-000, and even while they were exposed to the attacks of the French and their Indian allies, they nourished hopes of independence. In the letters of Montcalm, published in London in 1777, one of the merchants of Boston thus addresses (A. D. 1757) the Canadian Governor-General :-- 'The cause of your non-progress lies in the genius of your nation. Your governors were French gentlemen, hating and despising commerce ;-wealth, commerce and strength, are inseparable. Your commerce with us ought to be fre and unfettered. We shall break with England, for commercial reasons.' On this Montcalm observes-Let us beware how we allow the establishment of manufactures in Canada; she would become proud and mutinous, like the English. England made a great mistake in not taxing those colonies from the first, even ever so little. If they now attempt itrevolt.' In another letter, written to M. de Berryer during the siege of Quebec, he foretells that the British power in America shall be broken by success, and that when the dread of France ceases to be felt, the colonists will no longer submit to English control .-Montealm was quite right. When Canada ceased to be a thorn in their sides, the colonies had no longer an interest in preserving a semblance of loyalty to the mother country. 'The catastrophe,' says the author, 'was inevitable; the folly or wisdom of British statesmen could only have accelerated or deferred it. The child had outlived the age of pupilage the interests of the old and the young required a se parate household. But we must ever mourn the mode of separation; a bitterness was left that three quartets of a century has hardly yet removed : and a dark page remains in our annals, that tells of a contest begun in injustice, conducted with mingled weakness and severity, and ended in defeat." N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE .- According to MARTIN, in his account of the British colonies, twenty-five written and various unwritten languages are spoken hroughout this great empire of colonies. There are about 5.000,000 Christians, 50,009,000 Hindoos, 20. 000,000 Mahommedans, 10,000,000 Budhists, and millions of other idolators of various descriptions, in the British foreign possessions. The whole popula-tion is estimated at 130,000,000. Of these not more han 26,000,000 eat flesh abundantly; about 10,000, than 25,000,000 eat nesh abundantly; about 10,000,-000 sparingly; 24,000,000 occasionally, and 70,000,-000 live principally on vegetables and fish. About 34,000,000 make wheat, oats and barley their principal graminivorous food; 16,000,000 potatoes, pulse and other vegetables, and 80,000,000 rice, maize, 10,000,000,000 rice, maize, 10,000,000,000 rice, maize, 10,000,000,000 rice, maize, 10,000,000,000 rice, maize, 10,000,000 rice, 10,000,000 millet, &c. About 10,000,000 drink wine, frequently; 25,000,000 malt liquors; 35,000,000 distilled iquors; and 60,000,000 chiefly water.

WHAT WON'T THEY Do ? One of our come-outer riends tells a good story of a Yankee Missionary, who not succeeding as well as he could wish in con-erting the beathen, made a contract to run the car

From the tone and energy of the new agitators in Ireland, it is evident that the spirit of freedom from intolerance and oppression is far from being extinguished by the merciless expatriation of MICHELL.

At a recent meeting of the new association, the Nationalists, a Mr. Lever, delivered a soul stirring

speech. As a specimen of his elequence, we give his concluding remarks: Sir, I say that the misgovernment of this country, sir, I say that the misgovernment of this country, and the systematized oppression under which this island grosns, are a perpetual incitement to insurrection. And I say the responsibility of such a redress would not rest on those who suffer, but on those who ruled cruelly and savagely. Why, sir, no revolution, no matter what the anarchy that it produced, could have wrought a more terrific disruption of society than injustice and fostered famine have accom-plished. Every interest is prostrated—one immense ruin is our portion—we are all slaves and paupers alike. The cloud that shuts the sunshine from the peasant's hut casts now also upon the patrician's dwelling the shadow of degradation. Want is no longer the terror of the toiler's home alone; it has invaded the lordly homes of the landlords, and with phantom hand and inexorable gesture motions them to depart. And this is a retributive judgment for the murderous conspiracy against the people. They were deaf to our demand for freedom, because they dreamed they could still it by extermination. They have failed. The proud old race yet survives-and in them the old faith vet lives, and the old traditions

are yet upheld. And never, though she flood the land with blood, will England quench the purpose supreme acquisition. I will delude her with no vague OTTER and family, and took forcible possession of it I mean that this country, with an instructed and governing soul, should rule her own destiny, protect

poesy sing of Irish freedom, Irish glory, Irish valor and Irish beauty! (Vehement cheering.) Do you woe has not consummated thy destruction.

They lend but a purer and a clearer ray
To read the scroll of our fate to-day,
To light us on through the troubled way
We have chosen with faith and love. Courage, old land! For already the wide world heaves with the throes of a new nativity and the Magi of the nations shall again worship at the cradle of colitely to accompany him to the apart-burlesques the glories of her empire, and sees in the Carefully tucking the clean, white ocracy, though it seeks no purple and aspire to no

entirely in the right. It is needless to add that as diadem, is the appointed ruler of the future—that out Bull. soon as the news spread over the city of Lima there noble democracy, holding the destinies of Britain in was a universal burst of admiration of POTTER'S con- its blistered but honest hand, recognises the validity slipped from the end of the nose into the cavity bethan the eestatic dream of the enthusiast—more than to procure one.

The Englishman waited awhile, but no clean tow-

> ed it. Courage, old land! Listen! thou'st told me of a trampled land—a land Subdued and scorned, whose very soul is bowed And fashioned to her chains; but I tell thee Of a most generous and devoted land— A land of kindling energies—a land A interest of kinding energies—a land
> Of glorious recollections; proudly true
> To the high memories of her ancient state,
> And rising in majestic scorn to cast
> Her alien bondage off!

An Irish Election Bill.

The following specimen of a veritable "treating" bill. furnished at a contested election not many years since, is given in "The Recollections of a Parliamen-

To six beds in one room, and four in another, at two guineas every bed; and not more than four in any one bed at any time; cheap enough, the Lord knows! is to me

his, BRYAN M GARRITY, mark. Sum of the total, 5 05 00 £110 18 7

£110 18 7
You may say £111; so please your honour, Sir Marks, send me this cleven hundred pounds by Bryan himself, send it to me by Bryan himself, who and I prays for you; success always in T——, and no more at present!

Care will haunt thy youthful heart, And give to gayest source a gloom And then when hope and peace depa-its victim finds an early temb.

The leaf that falls in autumn's hour,
The rose that falls in autumn's hour,
The rose that fades upon the stem,
Are emblems of the silent power,
Of time and change o'er us and them.
Yet happier is the rose's fate,
For Spring will other leaves restore;
And Summer will new flowers create,
As bright as those which bloom'd before.

But when life's morning dreams depart, And grief succeeds to fancied bliss, Oh! what shall cheer the lonely heart, Oh! what shall cheer the lonely heart,
Or soften sorrow's bitterness?
Years will roll on—and time will bring
Its varied changes, but in vain—
There is in life but one short Spring,
And it can ne'er return again!

A young girl, employed in a large manufacturing establishment at Orleans, in France, was sent on an errand to a certain house; on arriving at which, she knocked, but nobody came to the door. It being partly open, however, she entered, and finding nobody in the first room, proceeded to the second; and no that in Ireland's soul is interfused with the very prin | person being in that, to the third, where, at the furciple of existence. Never—till she tear from its red ther end of it, she saw a man suspended by the neck, tabernacle the Celtic heart of Ireland, and crush it in bleeding atoms beneath her heel, will she make her a consenting slave or a despised dependant. (Tremendous cheers.) We are here to-night in no new in the room. A physician was called in, and by a From the Baltimore Sun.

A Marylander Abroad—Punishment of English Arroganer.

News has reached Washington of a personal rencontre which took place at Lima, on the 10th of the last month, between our fellow-citizen, Col. Zabdiel W. Potter, the newly appointed Consul of the United States at Valparaise, and the Hon. Henry Stephen Sullivan, nephew of Lord Palmerston, and which imperial legislation could confer—that not the present of Chili. A correspondent of the American gives the particulars of the affair, from which it appears that the steamer on which he was aboard stopped a few days at Lima to take in coal, and Col. Potter proceeded with his family and took lodgings at the French Hotel, and having secured the present that the steamer of the present the process of the present the process of the present the present the process of the present the made myself acquainted with you circumstances.—
You are respectable, but poor. My son is rich; you will never know want. Reflect upon what I say."
No further reflection is necessary, replied the young sas follows:

"Col. Potter had not long left his lodgings before I would set her heart, to which I would direct her wished to hang himself, and may wish to do it again. Nothing can remove that objection. She was inex orable; and the danger was, that her determination might again drive her lover to the rope.

Lathering an Englishman. It may appear strange at first, but nevertheless hospitality, and shelter her Irish people. By nation-ality I mean that Irish intellect shall be no longer to sell a green 'un completely. The slight incident inclined to think you are more accustomed to seda-

tives than I supposed.

Dan, one of the greatest specimens of the "beanole" family now extant, was loafing in the Exchange Hotel, Burlington, Vermont, a few days since, with nothing particular to burthen his mind, and seeing the morning paper upon the table in the barber's room, he stepped in and set down to read. He had room, he stepped in and set down to read. He had not been engaged but a few moments, when a portly Englishman, just from the province, came puffing in at the door. He looked around for a moment in some doubt as to the probability of his being in the right shop, and finally growled out, rather than said—

"Is the barber in?"

"I am the person that shaves." said Dan. slowly

"I am the person that shaves," said Dan, slowly

"What!—what!—what's that for?" blubbered "Keep your mouth shut," said Dan, as the brush

head and eyes, and it was pretty certain that the soap been hurled from their power, and stricken with retributive impotency. Courage, old land! For liberty is more than the golden vision of the poet—more suddenly he required a clean towel, and stepped out

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. Cherty Dear Sir. Von wish to know of me

est endowment of mankind. And thy charter to its possession time has not annulled; force has not abrofortable, and the liquid, devoid of anything in the gated, usurpation has not falsified—Heaven has not shape of froth, was slowly trickling down his back revoked it, earth has not erased it, hell has not filch- and shoulders, when all at once the idea flashed

into it like so many bad humors. Those medical gentry choose each his favorite part—one takes the lungs, another the aforesaid liver, and refers to that whatever in the animal economy is amiss. Above all, use exercise, take a little more spiritous liquors, learn to smoke, continue to keen a good conscience. learn to smoke, continue to keep a good conscience; and avoid tamperings with hard terms of art—vis cosity, scirrhosity, and those bugbears by which simple patients are scared into their graves. Believe Note.—I don't talk of the piper, or for keeping him sober so long as he was so, this is to me £0 0s. 0d.!

Think of the patients are scared into their graves. Believe the general sense of the mercantile world, which holds that deeks are not deadly. It is the mind, good B. B., and not the limbs, that taints by long sitting. Think of the patience of tailors—think how long the Lord Chancellor sits; think of the brooding ben."

When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the paths of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon

This is the property of the pr

DR. CHESTIE'S

GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,

MAGNETIC FLUID,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous

Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the Nervous System.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of OALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physiciana, both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.

Dr. Christie's Galvante Belt and Magnette Fluid, Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of Seneral Diseases, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspersia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

In Nervous Coraptaints, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful physician, sasisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most attended eighteen months by a regular and skillful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our waterine designation of the various methods of treating cancers were recorded to; for five weeks in succession, my breast was burned with the weak solution of nitrie acid, and the cavity syringed with a weak solution of nitrie acid, and the eavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the with a weak solution of nitrie acid, and the eavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the with a weak solution of nitrie acid, and the eavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the wite was advancing rapidly to the lu

es, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namery,

A Derangement of the Nerwous System.

In Nervous Complaints, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanie Curatives,

60,000 Persons, including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Norous complaints, have been Entirely and Permanently Cured.

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else him very politely to accompany him to the apartments of Gen. Herrera, in order to have an explanation of the disgraceful conduct towards Mrs. Porter on the previous evening. Mr. SCLLIVAN coolly declined the request, and told Col. P. that it was he despined to the same ancient fount, sees, too, in the future, the awell merited and well applied chastisement, caning him to the apartments of Gen. Herrera, in order to have an explanation of the disgraceful conduct towards Mrs. Porter of the same ancient fount, sees, too, in the future, the declined the request, and told Col. P. that it was he ship. Upon this, Col. Porter administered to him a well merited and well applied chastisement, caning him to the apartments of Gen. Herrera, in order to have an explanation of the disgraceful conduct towards Mrs. Porter of the future her proud Republic builded on the tumbled truins of a forsworn impostor's power. Courage, old land! For the same ancient fount, sees, too, in the future, the dawning of the day, when, without degradation or remorse, she may kneel for the benediction of the awell merited and well applied chastisement, caning him to the apartments of Gen. Herrera, in order to have an explanation. Drs. The future her proud Republic builded on the tumbled truins of a forsworn impostor's power. Courage, old land! For the help of the same ancient fount, sees, too, in the future, the dawning of the day, when, without degradation or remorse, she may then clean, which will be a proved manulants are taken, which, by their action on the uniso of the tumbled truins of a forsworn impostor's power. Courage, old land! For the same ancient fount, sees, too, in the future, the dawning of the day, when, without degradation or remorse, the most approved manulants are taken, which, there of the some lather. With a little trouble he found a small sharing the clean, which will nearly the future her provide the small small the clean the time of the future her provide the time of the same ancient fount, sees, too, in the future, the dawni sufficient to eradicate the disease of years. Certificates and Testimonials.

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper slipped from the end of the nose into the cavity below. "I cannot work when you are talking."

Dan continued the operation of lathering until
there was scarce anything uncovered but the forehead and area are alignment. The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

markable events in the annals of medical estence, is from the head and eyes, and it was pretty evertain that the scape and water was undermining the very foundations of New Jerry, of distinguished attainments and existence of the property of the scape of the scape of the property of the scape of the sc

Dr. Christie's Galvanie Bracelets Arc found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spas-modic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and uppor extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

ST Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the coun-try, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if re-

quired.

AT No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worm by the most feeble and delicate with perfect once and safety. In many cases the semantion attending their use is highly pleasant and agreeable. They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it but an act of jus-tice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great

any kind during the state I was using it, nor nave I search any since.

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla enred, me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street.

Sands' Celebrated Barsaparilla.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the safest, Pleasantest, and nest compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrofuls, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.—Hartford Review.

Sere Threat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec'r 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your
Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my
throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and
there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. York Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

ottles for \$5.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.

January 4, 1850.

17-3m

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, cholera morbus, sichly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."—This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when ne worms are discovered.

Beware of Mistakes.—Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermitage is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind and be not deceived.

Cleans and Purify-Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated

Gleaner and Furify—Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated
Sarraparilla and Extract of Tax Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood,
they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Droppical effections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of eight, depression of spirits, headacie, it., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine
can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women; they are perfectly safe, and
will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of
Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the
system.

EXPOSE.

ent to Jacob Townsend, as and cont.

And further deponent said not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the city of N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT,
June 1, 1849.
38-tf Druggist and Chemist.

CAUTION EXTRA.

s name of RUBL CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the 'ownsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they and's Sarsaparilla, denominating it GENUINE, Original, etc. This A man by use name w many was his name to put up a Sarsapar and Dr. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsapar and Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it GENUINE, but rewards in so deter and never was, but was formerly a work namels, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose for what he is not. He is sending out sards headed "Tricks which he says, I have sold the use of my name for \$7 a week." Townsend \$500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase mass but to DREGINAL OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the c

Principal office, 102 Nassau-st., Nau-York Com OLD



DOCTOR Townsend. DISCOVERER GENUINE

TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Oid Dr. Townspod is now about 10 years of are, and has long been howe as the AUTHOR and discoverings of the GENUINE ORIGINAL. "TOWNSER D SERSAPARIALIA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its meanfacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those saily which had proved its overh and known its value. It had reached the sare of market, say the sail of the sales of the sail of the sales of the sail of the

Grand and Unequalted Proparation is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and hreadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the hetter; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the OLD DR. S SARSAPAR-ILLLA. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains medicinal properties, and some properties which are insert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific prescens, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which gives to it all its value. The

GENUINE Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarenparilla

an prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, rerything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; en every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and us it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and heating properties repared in this way, it is much the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases. te the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its fave

Impurity of the Blood. It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach; from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, application of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold shills and but finshes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds; and promotes easy espectoration, and of the cold in the

bloon, and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of Female Complaints. Femmie Compinists.

It works wonders in cases of fuor albus or whites. Falling of the Womb, Obtrocted, Suppressed, or Painful Meners, Irregularity of the meustrual periods and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and trength to the whole body, and cures all forms of Nervous Discuses and Debility, Nervous Discusses and Debitsy,
and thus prevaits or relatives a great variety of other diseases, as Spinal Irritation
Neuralgia, St. Vitus Danes, Swooning, Epileptic Pits, Convulsions, &c.
It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; It has nothing in it which can
ever harm; it can never nour or spoil, and therefore can never loss it curative
paper it can never nour or spoil, and therefore can never loss like turative
paper and gives good digestion, or a catter the liver to healthy action, tone the stoman and gives good digestion, or a catter the liver to healthy action, tone the stoinflammation, purifies the akin, equalistics the circulation of the blood, producing tentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all
strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous
eyotem. In not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Nord! But can any of these things he said of S. P. Towssend's inferior article? This roung man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

Never Speils,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poissours to the system? What! put acid into a reterm already diseased with acid! What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it preduces?—flatuff lence, heartbura, palpitation of the heart, filter complaint, diarrhem, diseased, choic and corruption of the blood? What is Serofial but ana.cal humon in the body? What sproduces all the humors which being on Emptions of the Shin, Scald Head, Rail Rheum, Evysipelas, White Swellings, Freer-Sores, and all ulcerations internal-and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spails all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumaism but a rour acid fluid, which instinutes itself between the Joints and else where, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it sate? So of aerous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged direutations, and userly all the ailments which affect human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid " Compound" OF S. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Jacob Townsond's GENTINK ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA, is an MATATION of his inferior prosperator. Heaven forbid that we should deal in on article which would hear the most distant reaemblance to S. P. Townsend's article I and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from spents whe have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMESTING COMPULY. have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COM-POLIND:

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Okl Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarasparilla, are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every perticular, having not one single infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every perticular, having not one single thing in common.

As N. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—anows no more of medicine or disease, than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genoise scientific medicine containing all the properties of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes, which might reader them the AUENTS of DISEASE, instead of health?

It is to arreat francia upon the infortunate, to pour halm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despiriting bosom, to restore health and bloom and vier into the crushed and broken and to Danish informity—that old DR, JACON TOWNSEND has SOCCHT and FOUND the copportunity and seasas to bring his

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learns know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Meal! and thus to have the unpurchasable satisfaction of having raised thousands and millions from the best of sickness and despondency, to hope, bealth, and a long life or signs and usefulness to themselves, their families and friends.

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March 2, 1849-[25-1v

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